

ALLIES FINALLY CHECK SWEEPING DRIVE OF GERMANS

FEUTON ADVANCE SLOWED UP—
FRENCH, IN ONE SECTOR,
FORCE Foe OUT OF NEWLY
CAPTURED POSITIONS.

BERLIN CLAIMS TO HAVE TAKEN
70,000 PRISONERS, 1,100 GUNS

Americans in Battle Line—Presence
of U. S. Auxiliary Troops in
Thickest of Fighting Helps
to Cheer French.

London—After eight days, during
which it has swept forward over the
rolling hills of Picardy, at times like
a tidal wave, the German offensive has
slowed. Instead of a sweeping advance,
its progress has been checked—this
fact is even admitted by the German
war office.

The Germans claim that since the
beginning of the great battle now in
progress, they have taken 70,000 prisoners
and 1,100 big guns. This claim is
being discounted by allied observers
as exaggerated.

Battle Line is Widened.

London—Out of the confusion of the
battle, and the contrary claims of the
contending armies, two new features
stand out. The first is the French,
over a front of six miles, have driven
into the German lines along the southern
side of the salient established by the
Teutonic drive. The other is the
Germans have begun a new operation
to the east of Arras, which may be the
inception of a widening area of battle
to the northward.

The German report says that troops
under command of the crown prince
have penetrated to a depth of 37 miles
from St. Quentin.

The German losses have been kept
within normal limits, says the commu-
nication, although they have been
heavier at vital points on the front.
The slightly wounded are estimated
at 60 to 70 per cent.

South of the Somme the Germans
broke through at many points and
drove back the British and French
into territory which had remained un-
touched by war since 1914, says the
statement.

French Drive Germans Back.

Paris—On the front from Lassigny
to Noyon our troops have advanced
over a line about 10 kilometers long to
a depth of two kilometers says the
war office statement issued March 28.
The repulse of Germans in villages
further west also is announced.

Americans Make Good Showing.

Paris—"Entirely new in this war-
fare, the Americans worked like the
best veterans in the battle of the
Somme," says a wounded French cap-
tain who has been brought back from
the front, according to La Liberté.

Two of the Americans, officers
who were wounded, were brought back
with the French captain, a member of
the Dragoons. Each American wore
a French war cross, conferred on the
battlefield.

The presence of American auxiliary
troops on the fighting line in the great
battle was the subject of much favor-
able comment and when it became
generally known wounded American
officers and men are being brought
back with the French wounded from
the region of St. Quentin, American
stock rose high. The moral effect
was considerable, even though the
supposition was the number of the
American troops in line was not con-
siderable.

SENATE PASSES NEW DRAFT BILL

Youths Who Reached 21 Since June 5,
1917, Required to Register.

Washington—The resolution extend-
ing the selective draft to men reach-
ing the age of 21 years since June 5,
1917—the first registration day—was
passed on March 29 by the senate
without a record vote after a futile
attempt had been made to add to it
a provision for training youths from 19
to 21 years old.

It is estimated that about 700,000
men will be added to the registration
this year by the resolution which is
one of the pieces of legislation on
which the war department is waiting
before announcing complete plans for
the next draft.

The bill was at once sent to the
house for consideration there, with the
bill to base draft quotas on the num-
ber of registrants in Class One instead
of on population, another of the ad-
ministration measures already passed
by the senate.

General Wood May Go to Front.

Washington—Major General Leonard
Wood has passed his physical examina-
tion for active service at the front
and will be returned to command his
division at Camp Funston, Kas. Un-
less he is selected for some more im-
portant post, General Wood probably
retain command of the Eighty-ninth
division which it is sent to France.
In his fifty-eighth year, the former
chief of staff enjoys robust health
and is not bothered by the shell frag-
ment wound in the left arm.



NO MORE STRIKES IN U. S. DURING WAR

REPRESENTATIVES OF CAPITAL
AND LABOR AGREE TO
BURY HATCHET.

PERMANENT BOARD TO MEDIATE

Both Sides Will Abide By Decisions
of Arbitration Board—Right of
Labor to Organize Conceded.

Washington—An agreement that
there shall be no strikes or lockouts
during the war, and a recommendation
that all industrial disputes be
settled by a government mediation
body, are the principal provisions of
a national war labor program projected
by representatives of capital and labor
and made public by William B.
Wilson, secretary of labor.

The program was drawn up by six
representatives of capital, six of labor
and two men representing the public,
after conferences lasting for more
than a month.

Workers and employers practically
agree to bury the hatchet until the
war is won.

The arbitration body, to be known
as the national war labor board, will
sit in Washington until peace is de-
clared, to hear and adjust disputes
along principles accompanying the rec-
ommendations. Working through lo-
cal boards, to be appointed by it, the
central body will attempt to bring to-
gether conflicting parties when all
other conciliation efforts have failed.

Chief among principles outlined is
recognition of the right of labor to or-
ganize. In deliberations of the tri-
bunal during any dispute, however, pre-
sent conditions regarding "open" and
"closed" shops shall be maintained.

If the "sincere and determined ef-
fort" of the national board fails to
bring about a voluntary settlement,
and members of the board are unable
to grant a decision, an umpire select-
ed by the board finally shall decide the
controversy.

Women displacing men in industry
must receive the same compensation
as the men and they shall not be
allotted tasks disproportionate to their
strength.

FOCH HEADS ALLIED ARMIES

French General in Supreme Command
of Entente Forces in West.

Washington—Official information has
reached Washington that General
Foch, French chief of staff, has been
appointed to supreme command of
all the Allied and American forces in
France.

This means unification of all armies
opposing the Germans, a step which
the American and French military
men long have urged and which ap-
parently has been brought about by
recognition of the imperative demand
for concentrated effort to hurl back
the gigantic thrust of the enemy in
France.

ALIEN PROPERTY SALE BILL LAW

President Signs Bill Authorizing Sale
of Foe Holdings in U. S.

Washington—President Wilson has
signed the bill which paves the way
for the sale of great German prop-
erty in America and permits the gov-
ernment to acquire title to the great
German steamship piers and docks at
Hoboken, N. J.

Under the new law, the alien prop-
erty custodian does not intend to in-
terfere with the property of mere in-
dividuals, but all the great corporate
holdings, which practically were ad-
juncts of the German foreign office.

U. S. Buys and Charters Jap Ships.

Washington—The sale of 12 Japa-
nese merchant ships, deadweight ca-
pacity 100,000 tons, to the United
States is the first of a series of con-
cessions expected to deliver approxi-
mately 300,000 tons of Japanese ships
for use by America in the war. A
dispatch from Tokyo says Japan has
chartered 150,000 tons of merchant
ships and intimates that these ships
are to go to the United States. The
150,000 tons is in addition to the 100,
000 tons purchased.

FRANCE'S FOOD SUPPLY LOW

Recent Retreat of Armies Made It
Necessary to Destroy Stores.

Washington—The German drive in
Picardy has compelled the destruction
or abandonment of much of the food
supply in the Oise and Aisne regions,
adding to the difficulties of the food
situation in France.

The attention of the American gov-
ernment had been called to the need
for additional food in France, where
before the present battle the bread
allowances were low. The influx of
refugees from the battle zone, and
needs of workers from whom addi-
tional efforts are demanded during the
critical period of the battle, have in-
creased the need for food.

The food administration's appeal to
loyal American farmers to market their
wheat, now, while the greatest
difficulty is being met in feeding the
Allies, had only slight effect last week
when mill receipts increased to 3,250,
000 bushels, as compared with 3,000,
000 bushels of the previous week.
Normal receipts are 7,600,000 bushels.

U. S. MAY RUN PACKING HOUSES

Committee Now Probing Meat Business
With View of Seizing Plants.

Washington—Determination of a na-
tional policy governing meat produc-
tion, sale and distribution during the
war, which may include virtually pro-
prio fixing and definite control or actual
federal operation of the big packing
houses, has been entrusted by Presi-
dent Wilson to a special commission
of five prominent government offi-
cials.

This step was taken at the recom-
mendation of Food Administrator
Hoover, who advised the president
that he found himself powerless to
protect properly all branches of the
cattle industry and that the govern-
ment's present course is "almost in-
tolerate in criticism from both pro-
ducer and consumer."

"WHEATLESS" RULE MODIFIED

Households Exempt But Restaurants
Must Still Observe Order.

Washington—"Wheatless days," as
far as households are concerned, have
been abolished by order of the food
administration. The restrictions with
regard to public eating places, restau-
rants and hotels, however, will be con-
tinued in effect.

Wheatless meals and days are op-
tional in private homes, but admin-
istration officials expect a whole-
hearted response to the plea for cut-
ting wheat consumption to one and
one-half pounds per person per week.
The method of curtailment is imma-
terial, provided consumption here is
diminished sufficiently to allow the
shipment to fighting forces abroad
of the bare amounts needed to tide
them over until the harvest.

CALL OF CLASS 1 MEN DELAYED

May Be End of Year Before Entire
Class Is Taken.

Detroit—Classification in Class No.
1 does not mean immediate service
and physical acceptance of members
in Class No. 1, after the examination
does not mean an immediate call to
camp life. E. Fred Thornton, govern-
ment inspector, wishes to impress
upon all who are so classified.

That it is impossible to send all
the men passed in class No. 1 is
shown by the fact that 90 per cent
of those in class No. 1 have already been
examined. Some of these men may
not be called before the end of the
present year. The examination is
simply to get this part of the work out
of the way.

Only 25 Planes Built by U. S.

Washington—Army officers have
told the senate military affairs com-
mittee investigating airplane produc-
tion, according to various senators
that while training machines have
been going over and many fighting
planes have been made in France by
American mechanics and with Ameri-
can-made fighting airplanes will be
delivered in France by July 1. Under
the original program it was proposed
to send 12,000 by that time.

YOUR LOYALTY TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE

ARE YOU MAKING SACRIFICES
EQUIVALENT TO THOSE OF
OUR SOLDIERS?

ALL CAN FIND WAY TO HELP

Make No Ridiculous Reservations;
Hold Back Nothing; Share Your
Money, Your Food and Your Cloth-
ing to Aid the Great War.

(By VIRGINIA TERHUNE VAN DE
WATER of the Vigilantes.)

A good woman was discussing the
rules of the food administration.
"I am doing a lot for my country,"
she said, "but there are certain trifles
that I do not intend to give up. Such
as white bread and bacon."

"No," she said in response to my
astonished look, "I mean to have white
bread when I want it. Why should I
eat corn bread and other substitutes?
I like white bread just as much as
the soldiers and sailors do. And, any-
way, what difference can it make if I
use a little white flour and a few
slices of bacon every day? I am only
one person."

Only one of millions! Suppose they
all took that attitude!

"I am no slacker," she added. "I
work at the Red Cross four afternoons
of each week, and I have made dozens
of knitted things for the soldiers. But
I draw the line at bacon and white
bread and rolls."

Is this patriotism? I remembered
the text: "These things ought ye to
have done, and not to have left the
other undone."

Another good woman was talking of
the next Liberty Loan drive.

"Well," she declared, "they need not
come to me for help! I am a business
woman, and I have lost money on
heated Mondays, and since the govern-
ment has made me do that I do not
propose to help with their Liberty loan.
I love my country, and I am a Red
Cross worker, and all that—but there
is a limit."

Should Be No Limit.

A limit! Is there any limit to what
she would do if her nearest and dearest
were fighting for his life? Would
she stop to argue that she had given
the suffered expensive woolen under-
wear, but that she drew the line at the
renunciation of certain comforts so
that he might have them? Would she
be considered a good wife or mother
or daughter if she held this attitude
towards husband, child or parent?

Let us stop all these ridiculous re-
servations, these talks of what we will
do and won't do. Let us hold back
nothing. Do the women who are send-
ing their sons abroad hold back any-
thing? Do these sons grudge risking
their beautiful youth, their lives, for
their country? Yet some people hesi-
tate at white bread and bacon, and
refuse to buy Liberty bonds!

The list-named hesitation is not only
unpatriotic, but it is absurd. Later
we will know the meaning of the ex-
pression, "What I give I have." The
money we invest in Liberty bonds will
be ours when other money that we
now have is gone.

All such talk as I have quoted is
wickedly unpatriotic. Let us give as
our sons give—ungrudgingly, proudly,
because we are counted worthy to
make sacrifices for the greatest cause
against evil that the world has ever
known.

Make It An Honorable Service.

What would the Son of Righteous-
ness say to our hesitation about trifling
luxuries? He died for his cause. We
women are not called upon to do that.
(Some of us may wish that we were.)
But we are called to sacrifice our
selfishness for it.

I am not making light of the wonder-
ful work done by those women who
toil at Red Cross stations; I am not
forgetting the noble and vast army of
wives, mothers, sisters and sweet-
hearts who stop at nothing in their de-
sire to help end the war honorably.

But I hope that such sentences as I
have quoted go no further than the tip
of the tongue. If they do, shame to
the speakers. And shame to us who
let such speech pass unreprieved.

"His very living—such was Christ's
giving."

We women "have not yet resisted
unto blood." But some of our men
have, and God help us!—many more
may have to. Can we then endure the
ignominy of remembering that even in
our inner hearts we have paused to
consider what delicacies we may use?
Shall we not—in the language of our
dear fighting boys—"cut out" all
doubtful articles? And let us make of
the trifling duty an honorable service.
The cause ennobles all that it touches.

True Respectability.

Having the courage to live within
one's means is respectability.

Build Character Firmly.

The character which you are con-
structing is not your own. It is the
building material out of which other
generations will quarry stones for the
temple of life. See to it, therefore,
that it be granite and not shale.

Famous Writer Poor Physician.

Schiller, the author of "William
Tell," was medical officer in the Prus-
sian guard before he found his profes-
sion irksome. He proved to be a very
incompetent physician and was ex-
pelled from his regiment.

Michigan News Tersely Told

Cadillac—Cadillac Gas Co. was
granted a franchise increasing rates
from \$1 to \$1.25 by a vote of 570 to 61.

Ann Arbor—Michigan has been
asked to furnish 195 additional nurses
by June 1, toward a national quota of
5,000.

Lansing—Bakers have been ordered
to discontinue the use of rye flour as a
wheat flour substitute in Victory
bread.

Pontiac—Arthur H. Smith, of Brigh-
ton, was instantly killed, when he fell
on a buzz saw in the Heinz woods,
near South Lyon. The body was badly
mangled.

Grand Rapids—John and Thomas
Loftis, brothers, have each been in-
jured in France, according to letters
received here. Neither knows the
other has been hurt.

Muskegon—Following a patriotic
rally held in the Polish Falcon hall,
more than 100 men have been recruit-
ed for a Polish army which it is plan-
ned to send to France soon.

Ann Arbor—The University of Mich-
igan has opened a short course in
naval architecture. The navy depart-
ment asked for the course to aid in
relieving the shortage in ship drafts-
men.

Hastings—Orangeville's general
store, one of the pioneer landmarks of
Barry county, and the last surviving
business place in a hamlet that thrived
during the stage-coach days, was burn-
ed to the ground.

Alpena—Cecil Corbin, former U. of
M. track star, injured in the aviation
service in Texas, is home on a three-
month's furlough. He is regaining his
sight, temporarily lost when his gaso-
line tank exploded during a flight.

Lansing—The supreme court de-
nied the right of the city of Kalamazoo
to fix rates for gas used by consumers.
Kalamazoo has a "legislative" charter
and the ruling does not affect cities
operating under "home rule" charters.

Muskegon—The recent change in
coal zones set by the government
fuel administrator's orders has so im-
proved fuel conditions likely to exist
in Muskegon during the coming
months that local dealers are en-
thusiastic.

Owosso—Mrs. Mabel Dennis, 30,
died from the result of a blow on the
head by a piece of coal dropping from
a freight car. The woman and her son
had gone to the railroad yards to
pick up coal. The son threw some
coal off the car and a piece struck his
mother.

Flint—After rocking his year-and-a-
half-old brother to sleep and putting
him on their parent's bed, Cunard
Dignowson, seven, found a revolver
owned by his father and pointed it at
the sleeping infant, firing a bullet
which plowed through the baby's head,
killing it instantly.

Stanton—Arthur Weeks, a nurse,
died behind an automobile down the
main street of Lakeview with a
halter about his neck by a crowd of
100 people. Threatened with tar and
feathers, he agreed to contribute to
the Red Cross, waved the American
flag from the automobile and agreed
to place a flag in his home. He was
then released.

Ludington—Three persons were
burned to death and another fatally in-
jured as the result of two gasoline ex-
plosions in Mason county. Mrs. George
Hartwell and her two small children
burned to death at Freeport just as the
mother had finished celebrating her
twenty-first birthday. Mrs. Margaret
Baker an aged Scottville resident was
fatally burned when a gasoline stove
exploded.

Escanaba—Five merchants have
lost the right to sell any government
controlled commodities, as the result
of violations of the food administra-
tion regulations. The case of one
saloonkeeper, charged with selling
ham sandwiches on meatless Tuesday,
was referred to the department of
justice. The case of a food hoarder
also was referred to the federal au-
thorities for action.

Port Huron—Henry Wrathels, a
diver, formerly of this city, is dead in
South America. Wrathels was drown-
ed when a small boat overturned while
enroute from shore to his vessel.
Wrathels, at the time of the sinking of
the steamer Charles S. Price, in No-
vember, 1913, near here, recovered
various articles from the bottom of the
lake, serving to prove the identity of the vessel.

Lansing—By a decision of the su-
preme court the conviction of Fay
Spaulding, a Battle Creek druggist,
charged with violation of the Prohibi-
tion law, was affirmed. Spaulding
ordered a large consignment of liquor
in Chicago, and under a fictitious
name had it shipped to Parma, in
Jackson county. It was then carried
from Jackson county, which is wet, to
Calhoun county, where local option
prevails, by dray line.

Manton—Arthur Grant, of Benzonia,
is perhaps the most persistent volun-
teer in the state. About three months
ago, he left the University of Michi-
gan to enlist in Detroit, where he was
rejected, because of physical defects,
which could be corrected by an op-
eration. He therefore underwent the
operation, but at the second enlistment
examination another physical flaw was
discovered. He again went under the
knife, but again the attempt was un-
successful. So he tried a third one,
inflammatory rheumatism has set in,
due to his weakened condition.

PERSHING'S OFFER OF HELP ACCEPTED

PARIS OFFICIALLY ACCEDES TO
REQUEST OF U. S. TO SEND
ARMY TO PICARDY.

AMERICANS KEEN FOR ACTION

Will Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With
French to Help Stem Onrush
of Germans.

Paris—"The French government has
decided to accede to the desire ex-
pressed by General Pershing in the
name of the United States govern-
ment," says an official note issued Sun-
day dealing with operation of Ameri-
can troops with the French and British.

"The American troops will fight side
by side with the British and French
troops and the Star Spangled Banner
will float beside the French and Eng-
lish flags in the plains of Picardy."

With the American Army in France.
Delayed—All the American troops
have been turned over to the Allies
for such use as they see fit to make
of them.

Great activity of many sorts is in
progress in the entire American zone.
Miles of motor trucks filled with
Americans have pushed through the
towns, some going in one direction,
some in another.

Through a driving rain the motor
trucks plowed their way along muddy
roads, the Americans singing. The
trucks had American flags fastened to
their tailboards. On other roads mile
after mile of marching Americans
splashed along through the mud, which
came over their ankles.

All the men are working as hard as
possible, with the realization that they
are to be of service in the common
cause and used in the present conflict.

PACKER'S WORKERS W.N POINTS

Demands for 8 Hour Day Granted, Also
Pay Increases.

Chicago—The eight-hour day, wage
increases of 40 to 50 cents a day, and
equal pay for like work by men and
women, have been granted to Chicago
packing house employees by Judge
Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator in the re-
cent wage hearings here. Several
other demands of the workers also
were granted.

Except for the amount of the wage
increase, the employees won practically
every point for which they contended.
The demand had been for a flat in-
crease of \$1 a day.

Leaders of both sides said they
were satisfied with the findings.

In his award, which was a lengthy
document, Judge Alschuler pointed out
the important part which the packing
industry plays in supplying the army
and navy with food.

TRAINS RUN 1 HOUR EARLIER

Clocks Moved Ahead to Conform With
"Daylight Saving" Law.

Detroit—At 2 o'clock Sunday morn-
ing, March 30, clocks in railroad sta-
tions in Detroit were moved ahead
one hour and, until next October, will
register the same time as other clocks
in the city.

The time was changed to conform
with the "daylight saving" law recent-
ly enacted by congress, and in most
cities outside of Detroit the hands of
all clocks were moved an hour ahead.

In Detroit this was not necessary,
except where clocks had been main-
tained on central standard time, this
applying to railroads and federal of-
fice buildings only, as Detroit four
years ago adopted Eastern standard
time and moved its clocks one hour
ahead on that occasion.

TRAIN HITS AUTO, 2 DEAD, 2 HURT

Grand Trunk Line, Near Pottsville,
Scene of Another Fatal Accident.

Charlotte, Mich.—Mrs. Eliza Pope
and Mrs. Hattie Hall, both of Char-
lotte were instantly killed and Elijah
Pope, husband of the first named vic-
tim fatally injured when a Grand
Trunk passenger train collided with
and automobile in which they were
riding, at "Tom Brown" crossing, the
scene of numerous other accidents,
near Pottsville.

Otto Hall, son of Mrs. Hall, the
fourth passenger in the car, also was
seriously injured, but it is believed he
will recover.

The train, which was bound from
Lansing west, carried soldiers bound
for Camp Custer.

Head of Packing Company Drafted.

Chicago—Nelson Morris chairman of
the board of directors of Morris &
Co., packers has been placed in Class
1-A of the draft by his district appeal
board. Mr. Morris had claimed exemp-
tion on industrial grounds. A few days
ago he left for Washington to accept
one of the \$1 a year jobs with the gov-
ernment. The board in announcing
its decision, held that since he had ac-
cepted a position at Washington he
had demonstrated that he could be
spared by his company.